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The

FINAL EDITION

# Hongkong Telegraph

FOUNDED 1861  
No. 16408

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TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1941.

日七初月六

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JUST RECEIVED A SELECTION OF  
**Berlei Brassieres**  
"True-to-type"

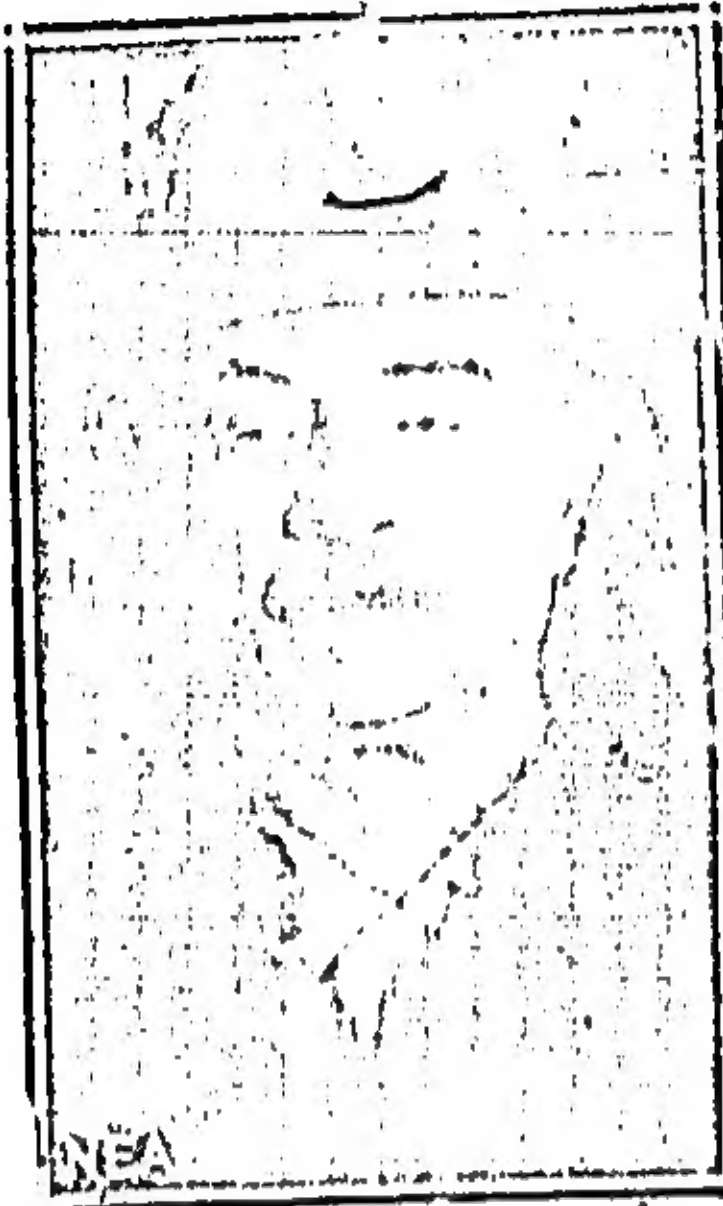
Junior bust, light lace  
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Medium full bust, satin and  
lace uplift.  
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Full figure bust, satin and lace  
with 2 inch bandeau.  
Price \$6.95

WHITEAWAY'S

## Death Of World Famed Pianist



M. Paderewski

## DAYLIGHT RAID ON GERMANY

**Bremen Docks Heavily Bombed**

LONDON, June 30 (Reuter).—Making use of cloud cover over northwest Germany, the R.A.F. made a daylight attack on docks at Bremen and a railway yard south of Oldenburg to-day.

Bremen was also among the targets attacked last night.

## SYRIA & LIBYA RAIDED

**R.A.F. Activity**

LONDON, June 30 (Reuter).—Details of British bombing operations in the Middle East yesterday are given in an R.A.F. Middle East communiqué to-day, the text of which follows:

"Syria.—Barracks and store buildings at Palmyra were heavily raided by R.A.F. bombers yesterday. At Aleppo airfield bombs were dropped on the runway and among dispersed aircraft.

"Aircraft of an R.A.F. squadron, flying American fighters, destroyed four Vichy aircraft on the aerodrome at Quesir and damaged other large aircraft. Later they encountered another aircraft in the air off Beirut and shot it down into the sea.

"Our aircraft machine-gunned and damaged five Potez planes on the aerodrome at Deir ez Zor.

### Western Desert

"Cirenaica.—Raids were made on several objectives during the night of June 28-29. A number of fires were started in the harbour area of Benghazi and on the landing grounds at Gazala.

"The port of Derna was also bombed.

"From all the above operations, one of our aircraft is missing."

## HEART OF PADEREWSKI Must Lay Separate From Body

NEW YORK, June 30 (Reuter).—The heart of the famous pianist, Ignace Jan Paderewski, who died yesterday, will be removed from here and ultimately placed somewhere in Poland other than the place of the body's interment.

This is in accordance with an old Polish tradition requiring the separation of a great artist's heart from his body after death.

The eventual disposition of the remains will depend upon a ruling by the Polish Government but it is suggested by Paderewski's friends here that his heart should be kept in Wawren Cathedral.

## Privy Councillor

LONDON, June 30 (Reuter).—Mr. Raoul Dandurand, Minister Without Portfolio in the Dominion of Canada, has been appointed a member of the Privy Council, according to an official announcement to-night.

# RUSSIANS RETIRE TO NEW POSITIONS ON LEMBURG BATTLEFRONT

Special to the "Telegraph"

LONDON, June 30 (UP).—ACCORDING TO A COMMUNIQUE ISSUED BY RADIO MOSCOW, THE RUSSIANS HAVE RETIRED TO NEW POSITIONS BEHIND LEMBURG "AS A RESULT OF A DANGER TO THE REAR OF OUR TROOPS." IT WAS CLAIMED THAT ALL GERMAN ATTEMPTS TO BREAK THROUGH IN THE DIRECTION OF MINSK AND BARANOWICZ WERE REPULSED WITH HEAVY LOSSES. IT WAS ALSO DECLARED THAT RUSSIAN NAVAL UNITS SANK TWO GERMAN SUBMARINES IN THE BALTIC AND ANOTHER IN THE BLACK SEA.

During the night of June 30, Russian troops continued their stubborn fighting in the Mirmansk, Davinsk, Minsk and Lutsk areas, continued the communiqué.

Partial regrouping of troops and artillery duels are taking place in other areas.

During June 29 the enemy persistently and repeatedly attempted to cross the State frontier on the Karelian isthmus, but each time the fire and counter-attacks of the Red troops threw him back with great losses.

## DON'T BE FOOLED BY HITLER

**Americans Warned  
By Col Knox**

WASHINGTON, June 30 (Reuter).—"Hitler is getting nervous about the hardening temper of the American people and is frightened by the possibility that we may go from passive to active belligerence against him," declares the Secretary of the Navy, Colonel Frank Knox, in an article in "Look" appearing to-day.

"Lacking the certainty of victory by violence, Hitler is beginning to dangle before brave, selfless British eyes the offer of an honorable peace, thus trying to divide the British and American people whose co-strength will, in the long run, bring Nazi Germany to its knees."

Colonel Knox goes on to warn readers that this peace offer would enable Hitler again to pick Britain or America without the other going to the victim's assistance.

### Adolf The Poison

"It is a Nazi trick. Adolf the devious is trying to conquer by guile. Hitler, ravenous and bellowing threats, is less dangerous than Hitler slithering, poisonous serpent."

Colonel Knox says that Britain will not listen to peace offers if sure of American support and that it is up to Americans to make the British understand that they "can count on our aid to the limit."

He declares that the American people are ready to go to Britain's aid. They agree, he says, that the United States must be beaten and of securing the choice of the means their chosen leaders.

## Rumanians Shoot 500 Jewish Reds

LONDON, June 30 (Reuter).—Russia dropped spies and terrorist agents from parachute for the purpose of entering into contact with Jewish Communists living in the country in order to organize acts of aggression, says a communiqué issued by the Rumanian Prime Minister's office in Bucharest, according to a Bucharest telegram to Rome.

The communiqué adds that 500 Jewish Communists have been shot at Jassy for having fired on soldiers.

## The Russo-German War: Japan To State Policy

Special to the "Telegraph"

TOKYO, June 30 (UP).—The Japanese Cabinet, at Tuesday's meeting, will decide the Government's fundamental policy facing from the Russo-German war, international situation announcement will probably be made.

They attached importance to Mr. Matsuo's report to the Throne to-day, because he remained at the Palace for more than two hours.

Army members of the Supreme War Council conferred to-day with regard to international developments.

## Typhoon Passes To North Rapidly Filling Up To NNE

The typhoon which passed close to the Colony last night, having remained in a threatening position throughout the day, has now moved northward and is probably filling up rapidly NNE of Hongkong.

This is revealed by the Royal Observatory this morning. It was added that rainfall yesterday amounted to four and a half inches, and that rainfall for the month of June was 21 inches.

### Official Statement

Mr. L. Starbuck, Professional Assistant of the Royal Observatory, issued the following statement on the typhoon this morning:

"At 3 o'clock the typhoon was 40 miles south of the Colony, moving steadily northward. At 5 p.m., the north-east wind direction which had been maintained for no less than 48 hours changed to the south-west for seven hours, that is, from 5 o'clock onwards there was no gale force registered even in gusts. The south-west gale signal No. 5 was hoisted at 9.58 p.m. and by midnight the wind had again attained gale force. This continued up to 3 a.m. from which time the force has gradually slackened. The maximum gust during this period was 70 miles per hour.

The typhoon came very close to the Colony, south-east of Waglan at the time of the lowest wind velocity, that is at 8 o'clock.

### Moving Inland

It is now moving inland and is probably filling up rapidly NNE of the Colony.

This storm like many of its type had the strongest wind at a considerable distance from the centre.

The maximum wind velocity was registered in the two main directions, north-east and south-west, at an interval of 14 hours.

Rainfall on Sunday amounts to half an inch and on Monday, four and a half inches, which was not exceptional for a severe typhoon. Up to 8 o'clock this morning total rainfall for the typhoon of seven inches had been registered.

TURN to Back Page, Column 4

## LATEST

## Finnish Attack On Hangoe

STOCKHOLM, June 30 (Reuter).—Information has reached the Swedish Telegraph Agency that there has been heavy firing throughout the day in the neighbourhood of the Russian base at Hangoe, 100 miles west of Helsinki.

It is believed that Russian aeroplanes were trying to cover the country around the base by dropping high explosive and incendiary bombs to which Finnish batteries replied during the greater part of the day.

The Helsinki correspondent of the "Aften Bladet" reported that late this afternoon Finnish troops had begun to attack Hangoe.

See Back Page For  
Further Late News

## Yacht Safe In Macao 'Our Lady Of Mercy' Evades Typhoon

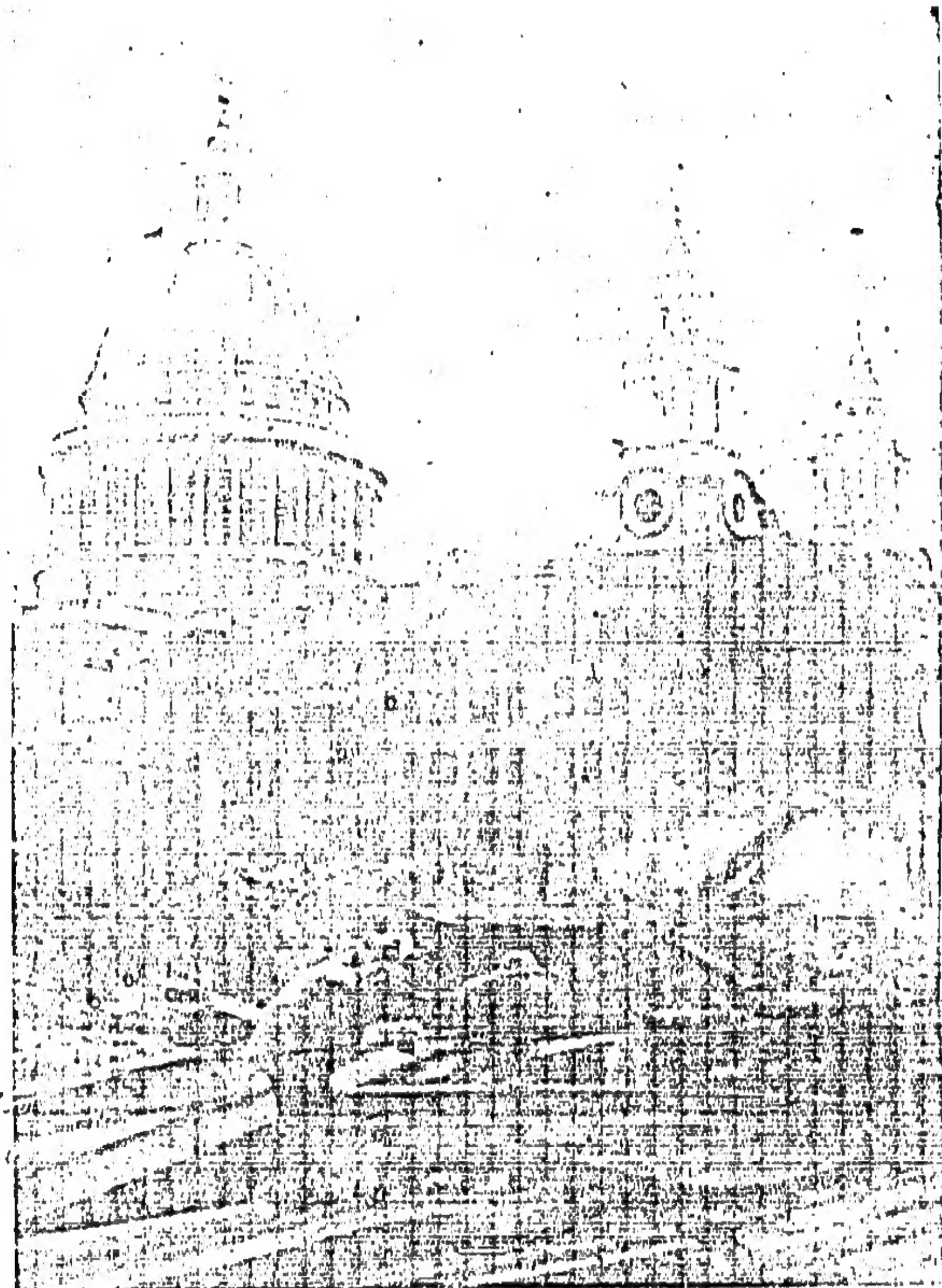
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

MANILA, June 30 (UP).—The Hongkong-built yacht "Our Lady of Mercy", which had become overdue in a trip from Hongkong to Manila for delivery to the Mexican Consul, Senor Alfredo Carmelo, is reported to have arrived safely at Macao, where she is at present tied up.

Senor Carmelo was informed of this to-day, the news dispelling apprehension felt in Manila over the safety of the craft.

## Preparations For The New London

The task of clearing London's bombed buildings to make way for the new city which is to arise in going on apace. This picture, taken in the shadow of St Paul's Cathedral, shows Pioneer Corps workers getting on with the job.



## Honours To British Fighting Leaders

LONDON, June 30 (Reuter).—Men in all three services prominent in building up Britain's home defences share with those on active services abroad in awards announced in the Services' section of the King's Birthday Honours List published to-day.

For the first time, Home Guard officers have received awards.

The principal awards are Knight Commanderships of the Bath to the following:

Vice-Admiral John Henry Cunningham, cousin of the C-in-C of the Mediterranean Fleet. He relinquished command of the First Cruiser Squadron last April to become Chief of Supplies and Transport at the Admiralty.

Vice-Admiral William Jock Whitworth, who directed the victorious action in the second naval battle at Narvik when seven German destroyers were sunk. Last December he was appointed Second-in-Command of the Home Fleet and in May was made Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty and Chief of Naval Personnel.

Acting Vice-Admiral Tom Spencer Vaughan Phillips, who is described as "one of the smallest and cleverest officers in the service." He has a reputation as a fine strategist and was appointed by Mr. Churchill as Admiralty Commissioner soon after the outbreak of war.

## RAIDS ON BEIRUT

BEIRUT, June 30 (Reuter).—Three "extremely violent" air raids were made on Beirut last night between 10 p.m. and 11 p.m., states the Vichy news agency.

The message adds that four civilians were killed and six were injured.

## Our Air Force In Middle East Is Greatly Enlarged

CAIRO, June 30 (Reuter).—The gradual expansion of the Air Force in the Middle East has recently been considerably improved owing to the large arrivals of aircraft both from England and America and there is now a formidable number of American aircraft in use.

Even in recent days, when it was obvious that a certain number of German aircraft had been withdrawn from service in Russia or were being kept as an emergency reserve, German fighters have been avoiding conflict while the bombers' efforts have been very poor.

Very often British patrols do not encounter a single fighter and during a recent short offensive in the Western Desert, fighter patrols returning from a fruitless search for enemy machines, took a deadly toll of marching German columns.



CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS 25 words \$2.50 for 3 days prepaid

FOR SALE. PEDIGREE SCOTCH TERRIERS. Pair pure bred Scotch Terriers, male and female, fifteen months, for sale in aid of the Bomber Fund. Must go together. Please apply Mrs. Hogg, Jockey Club Stables.

THE HONGKONG NATURALIST. Vol. 2, nos. 2 and 3. Price \$4 (postage extra). Now on sale at South China Morning Post Ltd.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Effective immediately the new address of the EMPIRE SALES COMPANY is 123 HENNESSY Road. Telephone 23465 (unchanged).

Bomber Fund Subscriptions

A cheque for \$2,000 received yesterday from the Hon. Mr. A. L. S. S. and Mrs. S. S. S. has been forwarded to the Bomber Fund. The following donations were received:

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. S. S. \$2,000 (second donation) Chung Shun Lung Investment Co., Ltd. 100

LORD MAYOR'S FUND. The S. C. M. Post has received the following donation to the Lord Mayor's Fund for Relief of Air Raid Victims: £25.00.

D.W.O.F. Subscriptions received by the British War Organisation Fund, Hongkong Branch, are as follows:

Previously acknowledged, \$105 and \$110.15.25. Miscellaneous sale for Mrs. M. T. MacIntosh, \$11.00. Anonymous Mr. T. MacIntosh, \$1.00. S. W. P. 622; Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Hall, \$2.00. Perry (monthly), \$5; 1/2 share of A. W. Walker (monthly), \$2.50; Sale of champagne auctioned at S. W. P. 622, \$2.00. Mrs. Phillips, \$2.00. Mrs. A. C. Wilcox (June), \$2.00. Total \$710.92.95.

The Hongkong Telegraph Eleventh Annual Amateur Photographic Competition. June - September, 1941. Two Silver Trophies Awarded by ILFORD LTD. For the best and second-best entries. Three Silver Trophies Awarded by EASTMAN KODAK CO. First Prizes in each of the three Sections.

\$250 CASH PRIZES \$250 SECTION ONE Interior scenes, Table Top and Still Life Studies. (Excluding portraiture, plants and flowers). 1st KODAK SILVER TROPHY. 2nd \$40. 3rd \$30. 4th \$10.

SECTION TWO Portraiture. 1st KODAK SILVER TROPHY 2nd \$40. 3rd \$30. 4th \$10.

SECTION THREE Plants and Flowers. 1st KODAK SILVER TROPHY 2nd \$50. 3rd \$30. 4th \$10.

RULES

- The following Rules will govern the Competition:
- The Competition is open to all photographers.
- The entries awarded the Ilford Trophies for the best and second best pictures in the Competition, will not be entitled to any other prizes.
- The prizes will be awarded to the competitors sending in what are adjudged to be the best pictures. Each entry must be accompanied by a form which will be published during the period of the Competition, and which must be pasted on back of entry.
- The right to publish any or all of the entries is reserved to the Hongkong Telegraph.
- All photographs entered must have been taken in the Colony of Hongkong. Photographs which have been already entered in other Competitions are ineligible.
- No responsibility will be accepted for non-delivery of loss of, or damage to entries.
- All entries to be either black and white or colour prints, and must be mounted. Coloured photographs are ineligible.
- Pictures submitted in sepia tones should be accompanied by a smaller print in black and white.
- No picture to be entered in more than one Section.
- Mounts to be only of the following sizes: 10x12, 10x20.
- No correspondence will be entered into in connection with the Competition.
- Members of the Staffs of the Hongkong Telegraph and the South China Morning Post are not permitted to compete.
- The decision of the Judges shall be final.
- At the conclusion of the Competition, entries will be returned to competitors on application at the Telegraph offices within seven days.
- The use of aliases is strictly forbidden.

ENTRY FORM

NAME ..... SECTION ..... ADDRESS .....

Please use block letters and paste one of these forms on back of each entry.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE

WAR REVENUE ORDINANCE 1941

It is notified for the information of the public that Return Forms for Salaries Tax and Profits Tax are now being sent out.

Any person chargeable with tax who does not receive a Return Form is required by Section 35 (2) of the War Revenue Ordinance, 1941, to give notice to the Commissioner of War Taxation on or before 14th July, 1941, that no tax is chargeable.

The following persons are liable to tax—

- Individuals with salaries of not less than \$300 a month (including perquisites, value of quarters provided, etc.);
- Corporations carrying on trade or business in the Colony;
- Trades Professions and Businesses whose profits exceed \$5,000 per annum.

WAR TAXATION DEPARTMENT, Windsor House, 4th floor, 28th June, 1941.

THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETING

The SIXTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Offices of the General Managers, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Pedder Street, Hong Kong, on Thursday, 30th July, 1941, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

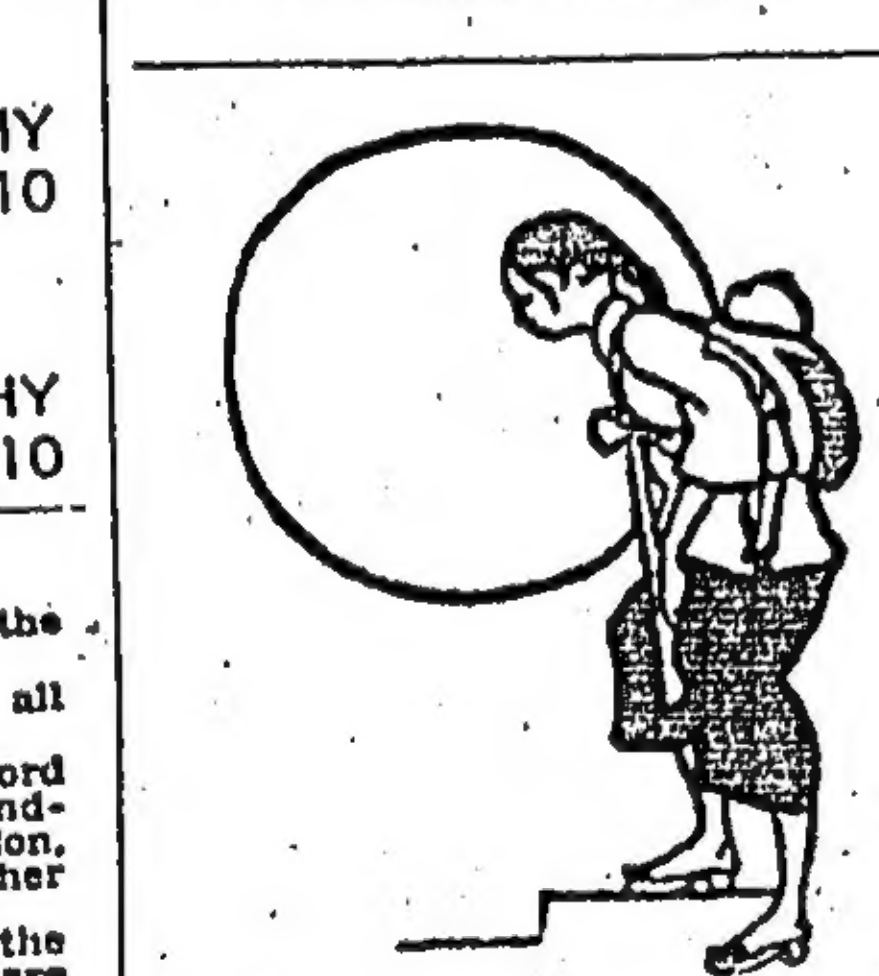
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 3rd July to the 24th July inclusive.

By order of the Board, JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. General Managers, Hong Kong, 14th May, 1941.

NOTICE

DEFENCE REGULATIONS 1940

The following rates will be charged for mailing single copies of the following newspapers abroad:— South China Morning Post China and Macao 10 cents per copy British Empire and Foreign 25 cents per copy The Hongkong Telegraph China and Macao 10 cents per copy British and Foreign 20 cents per copy 25 cents Saturdays.



H.K. Society for the Protection of Children WE ARE AT WAR

OUR ammunition consists of HONG KONG DOLLARS AND CENTS It is running low. Please send us new supplies.

BRITISH WAR ORGANISATION FUND

Help Bombed Civilians in Britain

Old clothes of all descriptions are badly needed for Men, Women and Children in the Bombed Areas in Britain. Such gifts will be received by the B. W. O. F., c/o Government House, during office hours, Mondays to Fridays from 9.30 a.m. to 4 p.m., allowing for Lunch Interval and Saturdays from 9.30 a.m. until 1 p.m.

American Adviser To China

Mr Owen Lattimore To Come To China

Chungking, June 30. Chinese Information from Washington confirms the appointment of Mr Owen Lattimore, well-known writer on Far Eastern subjects and Pacific relations, by President Roosevelt as the personal political adviser to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

The Chinese message adds that Mr Lattimore is leaving the United States immediately for Chungking.

The news of Mr Lattimore's appointment is given prominence this morning in all Chinese newspapers without comment, but it is generally believed that the coming of Mr Lattimore will result in even closer collaboration between the United States and China. He is known among the Chinese as possessing a full understanding of the Chinese people and at the same time having a deep sympathy for China's present resistance against Japanese invasion.

Mr Lattimore Interviewed

Washington, June 29. Great significance is attached by Washington official circles to the appointment of Mr Owen Lattimore, since the recommendation was made by President Roosevelt and this is the first American adviser nominated to the Generalissimo by the American Chief Executive.

It is pointed out that Mr Lattimore's appointment indicates the deep concern of the United States for China's present resistance against Japan.

Interviewed, the 41-year old bespectacled professor of Johns Hopkins University and Editor of the magazine "Pacific Affairs", stated that he not only felt personally honoured by the appointment but deemed it a great privilege to serve under the distinguished Chinese leader. Mr Lattimore said that since he had spent 12 years of his early childhood and almost continuously the years between 1919 to 1937 in China, he did not feel he was going abroad but was returning home.

Mr Lattimore told the Central News that he would partake in China's "Kang chen", or war resistance. He spoke the words "Kang chen" in the perfect Peking dialect.

The new adviser speaks fluent Chinese, and unlike many other foreign advisers to the Chinese Government, he will be able to converse directly with the Generalissimo in the Chinese language. He is widely reputed in the United States as one who is sympathetic with and understands China and is not only devoted but has already been committed to her cause.

MALAYAN HONOURS

Knightships for Regent of Kedah and Chief Justice

Seven Malaysians receive Birthday Honours on the occasion of the King's birthday, the Singapore Free Press. Recipients of the highest honours include a European, Chinese and a Malay.

Mr Justice Poyser, Chief Justice, F.M.S. becomes a Knight Bachelor; Tunku Badlishah, Regent of Kedah, is made an Honorary Knight Commander of the Order of the British Empire (Civil Division); and Dr Lim Han Hoe, a member of the Executive and Legislative Councils of Singapore, becomes a Commander of the Order of the British Empire.

There is one woman recipient of an honour—Mrs Tan Chay Yan, of Malacca, who is made a Member of the Order of the British Empire (Civil Division).

The full list of honours is: Commander of the Order of the British Empire (Civil)—Dr Lim Han Hoe, J.P. of Singapore.

Officer of the Order of the British Empire (Civil)—Lieut.-Colonel Herbert Arthur Lord, J.P., head of the Salvation Army in Malaya.

Member of the Order of the British Empire (Civil)—Mr Patrick Crawley, of the Singapore Harbour Board.

Member of the Order of the British Empire (Civil)—Mrs Tan Chay Yan, of Malacca, (Straits Settlements).

Knight Bachelor—Mr Kenneth Elliston Poyser, B.A., K.C., Chief Justice, F.M.S.

Member of the Order of the British Empire (Civil)—Mr Arthur Edward Pereira, of Perak, (Federated Malay States).

Honorary Knight Commander of the Order of the British Empire (Civil)—H. H. Tunku Badlishah, Regent of Kedah, (United Federated Malay States).

Week's Radio Transmissions

During the week, in addition to the usual relays of news commentaries, the following talks will be taken by ZBW from London:

"Correspondence Column" by Sidney Hornblow on Wednesday, "To Talk of Many Things" on Thursday, and O. M. Green's Newsletter to the Far East on Friday. All these talks will be relayed at 11 p.m. There are two further London relays on Saturday; the Special Broadcast to the British Forces in the Far East at 8.30 p.m. and "Music Hall" at 11 p.m.

Here are some of the principal features of this week's programmes: To-day, Tuesday, His Excellency Sir Geoffrey Northcote, Governor of Hongkong, will talk on "Some Points About the Evacuation" at 9.15 p.m. The third act of Puccini's "La Tosca" which was advertised in the advance bulletin to be broadcast at this time will instead, be heard at 8.30 p.m.

After the Rector News at lunch time on Wednesday, Haydn's Symphony No. 102 in B Flat Major will be broadcast. The evening transmission opens with Brahms' Concerto No. 2 in B Flat Major, played by William Backhaus and Orchestra, followed by a programme of some of the masterpieces of Dvorak including his Slavonic Rhapsody No. 1 in A Major. Father Ryan, S.J., will give the fourth of his talks on British Poets at 8.40 that evening, his subject this week being Moore. At 10.15 there is a recording of Max Miller in the Finis-bury Park Empire Theatre.

At 9.15 p.m. on Thursday the weekly Newsletter from the studio of ZBW, will be given, and at 10.15 Beethoven's "Eroica" Symphony.

On Friday night, between 9 and 10 o'clock, there is a programme of Request, Classical Items, for which listeners are invited to tend in requests for any items they may care to hear. All letters must reach the Secretary not later than 5 p.m. on Wednesday, July 2.

Bartok's Quartet No. 1 in A Minor opens the transmission on Saturday night. It will be the first time the work has been broadcast from this station. This is followed by excerpts from Act II of Mozart's "The Magic Flute" and Violin Solo by Yehudi Menuhin. The rest of this transmission is of light variety and dance music.

Sunday's luncheon transmission opens with two songs by Elisabeth Schumann followed by Schumann's Quartet in A Major played by the Lener String Quartette. Chabrier's "Cottillon" Ballet Music and Beethoven's Sonata in B Flat Major will be broadcast immediately after the music commences with Dvorak's "The New World" Symphony. At 9.15 p.m. there will be the Sunday evening book reviews from the Studio. As usual on Sunday, the transmission ends with the Studio Epilogue.

Listeners are reminded that there is a nightly news bulletin in French from 9.45 to 10 p.m. on Sunday. Also, that all times given in this summary are Hongkong Summer time.

Typhoon Signals

Peril Now Removed

Maintaining a steady north-east track for practically a day and a half the typhoon, changed its course at 7.58 p.m., yesterday removed further danger to the Colony. The disturbance was very close to the Colony, being at one period 40 or 50 miles away, moving slowly, and increasing in intensity.

The No. 9 Signal was lowered at 7.58 p.m. and the No. 7 hoisted at 10 p.m. the No. 7 was later replaced by the No. 5.

The following statement was issued by Mr D. D. Evans, of the Observatory at 9.30 p.m.:

"The typhoon has re-curved sharply and is now situated about 50 miles east-by-south of the Colony, moving north-east and rapidly losing intensity.

"The barometer was at its lowest at 5 p.m., when the recording read 29.00, but has been rising gently since, and it is anticipated that squalls and heavy rains will follow later in the night."

The typhoon was unusually dry, the rainfall between 3 p.m. on Sunday and 9 p.m. last night being only 3.545 inches.

Z.B.W. Aerial Damaged

The typhoon damaged the aerial of the short-wave transmitter of Z.B.W. shortly before noon yesterday and the Station was not able to make its usual mid-day transmission on short wave.

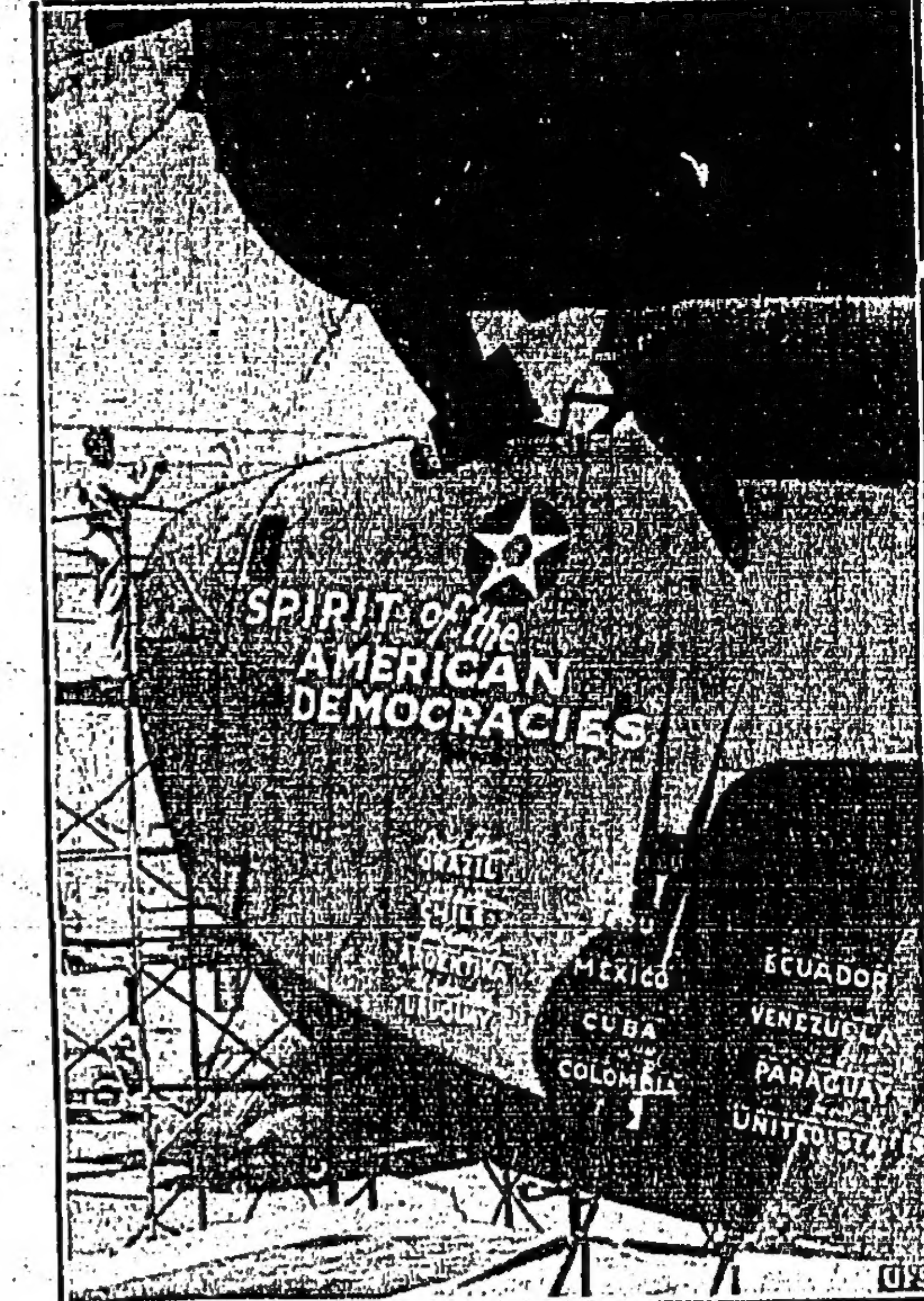
The damage was very slight and repaired in time for the evening broadcast.

Car Stolen in Storm Motor car No. 3084, belonging to Mr Henry Padditt, of the Hongkong Club, which was reported stolen about 10.30 a.m. yesterday from the Chater Road car park outside the Club, had not been traced at midnight last night.

Money For Planes

Under the auspices of the Chinese Y.M.C.A. in Hongkong an all-Hongkong calligraphy and art exhibition will be held on July 17, 18 and 19.

Scores of works by well-known painters and calligraphists in the Colony, including Messrs Huang Shiao-chiang, Liu Li-ming, Chen, Kung-che, Yang Chien-li, Mai Hwa-wei, Chen Ching-wei and Li Tung-hung, will be on display and for sale. Proceeds from the sale will go to the fund for purchasing planes for the Chinese Government.



FOR 11 NATIONS—Richard Powell, 14, typical American boy, pours salt water over nose of huge navy plane, in San Diego, Cal., as he names it "Spirit of the American Democracies", in presence of 11 Latin American naval chiefs.

BRITAIN NOW FACES GLIDER MENACE

NEW YORK, May 21.—Germany's use of troop-carrying gliders in an attack on Crete lends substance to reports current since the fall of France that the Nazis were prepared to use such aircraft on a large scale basis when the opportunity offered.

Most of the conjecture on their employment has revolved around the possibility of the descent of glider-borne soldiers on Britain. The size of the gliders and how they were placed over their objective was not made clear in despatches from abroad. It is safe to assume, however, that the motorless craft were large enough to carry a number of soldiers and were inexpensive enough to be regarded as "expendable" by the high command.

Could Be Discarded

That is, once they had served their purpose, they could be discarded. Probable damage in landing must have been taken into account. It is likely the gliders were towed by airplane to within striking distance of Crete.

Just why the Nazis used gliders is hard to determine from the knowledge of air warfare available to military sources in the United States. Gliders land "shorter" than powered planes. They can be built cheaply and do not need extensive airports for operation.

But, on the other hand, they are highly vulnerable and can achieve only by diving. Possibly the very characteristic of high manoeuvrability was counted on as a protection against speedy enemy interception.

In the gliders, soldiers could bail out with parachutes or could ride the aircraft to a landing with the pilot. A crash landing on rough terrain would not necessarily mean injury for the occupants because gliders can be landed at much lower speeds than airplanes.

Take your "RECORD" W. W. Swimming with you!

WATERPROOF ANTI-MAGNETIC SHOCK ABSORBER STAINLESS STEEL CASE

One price for all styles \$95

SENNET FRENES

Gloucester Bldg. Pedder St.

BANKS

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA. Incorporated by Royal Charter 1823. Paid-up Capital £2,000,000 Reserve Fund £2,000,000 Reserve Liability of Proprietors £2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON, 25 Bishopsgate, E.C.4.

Sub-Agencies in London, 117-122, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.

West End Branch, 16-18, Cockspur Street, W.1.

Manchester Branch, 52, Mosley St., Manchester, 2.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Alor Star, Amritsar, Bangkok, Batavia, Bombay, Calcutta, Cebu, Canton, Cawnpore, Colombo, Delhi, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Kanton, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Peking, Rangoon, Singapore, Siam, Soerabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business transacted. CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in local or other currencies at rates which will be quoted on application. SAVINGS ACCOUNTS also opened in local currency and sterling with interest allowed at rates obtainable on application. The Bank's head office in London undertakes Executor and Trustee business, and claims recovery of British Income Tax overpaid at any of its Agencies and Branches. W. H. EVANS THOMAS, Manager.

POST OFFICE

GENERAL HOLIDAY

On Tuesday, 1st July, the General Post Office and Kowloon Central Post Office will be open from 8 a.m. to Noon, Sheungwan Branch Post Office will be open from 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. and the other Branch Post Offices will be entirely closed.

There will be one collection from the pillar boxes as on Sundays and one delivery of registered and ordinary correspondence at 1.30 p.m. There will also be one delivery of ordinary correspondence at 11 a.m. from the Branch Post Offices at Stanley, Tai-po and Un Long. The Money Order Office will be entirely closed.

Air Mail Service by British Overseas Airways Corporation to East and South Africa, United Kingdom and beyond is temporarily suspended.

The public are reminded that it is a breach of postal regulations to enclose in a postal card communications intended for persons other than the addressee.

The Printed Matter Service to the following places in China is temporarily suspended: Yunnan, Szechuen, Kweichow, Hunan, Fukien, except Amoy and Kuliangsu, Kwangai, North and East of Kwangtung.

Small Packet Post to all countries is suspended.

INWARD AIR MAILS

Air Mail by "Pan American Airways Direct Service"—San Francisco date, 24th June ..... July 3. Air Mail by "Pan American Airways Direct Service"—San Francisco date, 8th July ..... July 15.

OUTWARD AIR MAILS

Thursday, July 3

Air Mail for Manila, Guam, Honolulu, U.S.A. and Europe via "Pan American Airways" and "Trans-Atlantic Services". K.P.O.

Reg. .... July 3, 5 p.m. Ord. .... July 3, 5.30 p.m. G.P.O.

Reg. .... July 3, 5 p.m. Ord. .... July 3, 7 p.m. G.P.O.

Monday, July 7

Air Mail by Air to Rangoon to connect with the "British Overseas Airways". K.P.O. and G.P.O.

Reg. .... July 7, 4 p.m. Ord. .... July 7, 4.30 p.m. G.P.O.

Tuesday, July 15

Air Mail for Manila, Guam, Honolulu, U.S.A. and Europe via "Pan American Airways" and "Trans-Atlantic Services". K.P.O.

Reg. .... July 15, 5 p.m. Ord. .... July 15, 5.30 p.m. G.P.O.

Reg. .... July 15, 5 p.m. Ord. .... July 15, 7 p.m. G.P.O.

MISSING GEMS ADORN WIVES OF QUISLINGS

A curious story of jewels missing from the National Bank of Slovakia, but later seen adorning the wives of Cabinet members has reached London.

The "Exchange Telegraph" Agency says that the Slovak Government was recently informed mysteriously that high officials of the bank, in conjunction with others, had embezzled part of the foreign currency from the bank in order to assist the Czechoslovak Government in London.

Investigations showed that the currency was intact, but that valuable jewels were missing. These represented part of the cover for the national currency and had been collected since the foundation of the Vaz puppet State of Slovakia in 1939, partly by voluntary gifts and partly by expropriation from Jews.

Officials Arrested

Twenty-one high officials of the bank and 39 citizens of Bratislava were arrested but later the womenfolk of Cabinet members were observed to be wearing some of the missing jewels. The women included the wives of the Premier, Dr Bela Tuka, and other Slovak "Quislings".

Here the story ends at present.

A member of the Czechoslovak Cabinet in London told the "Exchange Telegraph" Agency that his Government had not received a farthing from the National Bank. "We do not need such contributions," he added.







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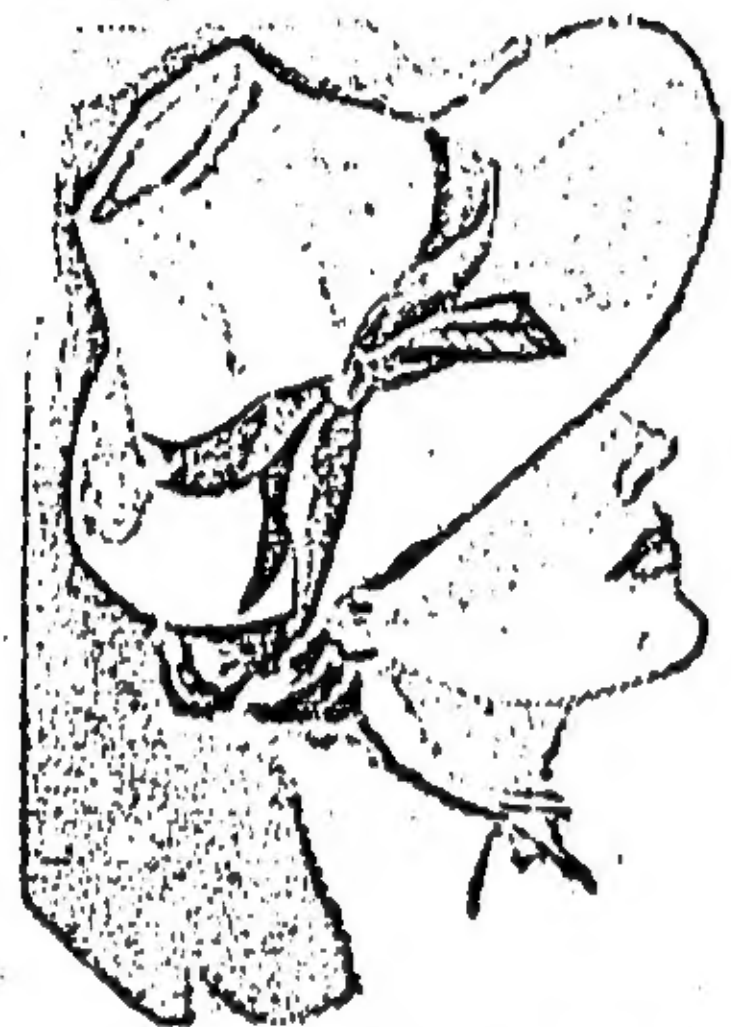
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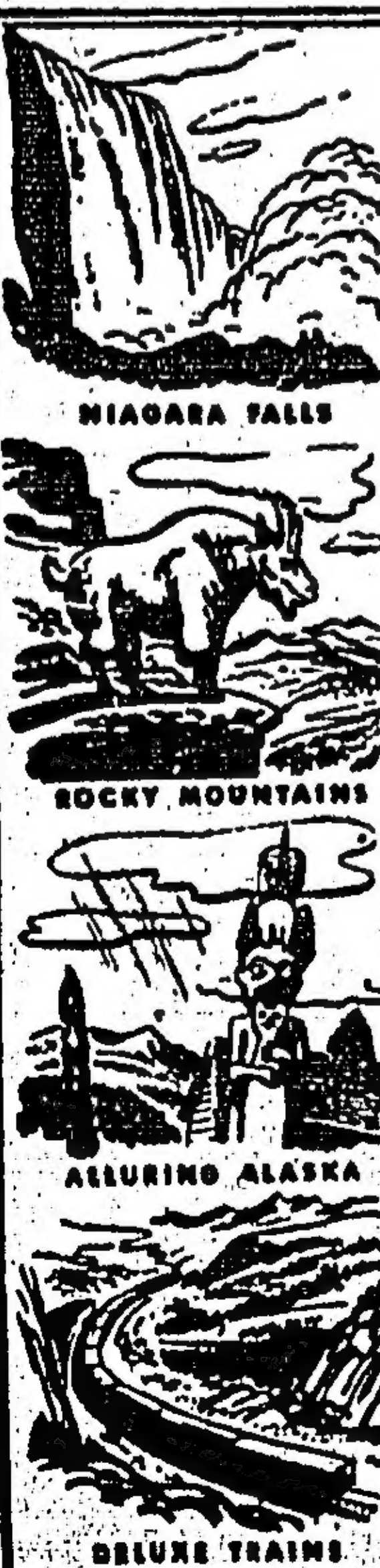
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Your dealer or garage man recom-  
mends it.



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### The Hongkong Telegraph

Tuesday, July 1, 1941.  
Wyndham St., Hongkong  
Telephone: 26615

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### RELIGION IN THE CAMPS

PROVISIONS being made by  
the United States Army for the  
spiritual welfare of men in  
training are encouraging to  
millions of Americans who  
recognise the basic place of  
religion in national defence.

In a message to President  
Roosevelt, Dr Rufus W. Weaver,  
speaking on behalf of the  
General Committee of Army  
and Navy Chaplains, declared  
that the United States is facing  
a religious crisis unparalleled in  
its history. Our times cause  
deep questioning. And the up-  
rooting of young men from  
accustomed walks of life through  
conscription, the transfer of men  
to new fields for work in  
defence industries, tend to  
separate many from normal  
civilian relationships and un-  
doubtedly present a challenge to  
the church.

The Army's answer to this  
development is expansion of its  
Corps of Chaplains to provide  
one for every 1,200 men in  
uniform and construction of  
chapels at every cantonment  
and base at the rate of one for  
every regiment or comparable  
unit.

Carrying on a tradition of 125  
years, the American Bible  
Society will supply each of the  
chapels with a pulpit Bible and  
the Gideon Society, which for  
years has provided Bibles for  
hotel rooms, is prepared to dis-  
tribute 4,500,000 books contain-  
ing the Psalms and the New  
Testament.

In addition, denominations  
which do not have a chaplain at  
a camp are providing spiritual  
leaders to minister to the needs  
of members of their faith and  
are receiving the co-operation of  
Army chaplains in carrying on  
their activities.

It is a wise decision to provide  
the new army with every oppor-  
tunity for religious worship.  
In a world where daily develop-  
ments tend to bring disillusion-  
ment and dismay there is need  
for men to turn their thinking  
to spiritual foundations.

# TWO FORMS OF DEMOCRACY

By

Prof. Julian Huxley

in a recent broadcast to the United States

Americans are apt to  
think that our democracy is  
rather a sham, because it is  
different in so many ways  
from theirs, and especially  
because of our monarchy  
and our class system. How-  
ever, we must remember  
that democracy is not some-  
thing fixed. Any particular  
democracy is an attempt to  
realise the democratic ideal.  
And that is, historically  
speaking, something very  
recent. It is first of all  
the belief that individual  
human beings are what  
matter most—more than the  
State, or the total of  
national wealth, or anything  
else whatsoever. Then it is  
the belief in equality, in the  
sense that everyone should  
have certain basic oppor-  
tunities. The European  
political theorists of the  
eighteenth century thought  
in terms of "natural rights";  
the American Declaration of  
Independence speaks of  
"life, liberty, and the pursuit  
of happiness." To-day we  
are more inclined to use  
phrases like "privileges and  
opportunities."

But what each age has meant  
is that everyone should have an  
equal chance to a reasonable  
development as individual  
human beings, irrespective of ac-  
cidents of birth or fortune.  
The democratic ideal is also the  
belief that governments should  
exist not only to benefit but to  
represent the people as a whole.  
So democracy, since it thus pre-  
supposes government by con-  
sent, implies tolerance; since it  
presupposes equality, implies  
equal opportunities; and since  
it presupposes the ultimate  
value of individual men and wo-  
men, implies freedom.

### Sadly Imperfect

That is the democratic ideal.  
Actual democracies represent  
attempts at realising this ideal.  
But to date they still sadly im-  
perfect; and also they have pur-  
sued different methods in dif-  
ferent countries.

So democracies can differ in  
two quite different ways. They  
can be more or less imperfect.  
There are democracies in which  
considerable sections of the  
people are not allowed to vote.  
That was so in Britain a cen-  
tury ago; and it still is so in the  
southern United States (for it  
does not matter whether people  
are disfranchised under the  
constitution, or in fact just  
are not allowed to vote).  
Such democracies are ob-  
viously less perfect than those  
where there is real universal  
suffrage.

But besides differing on an  
up-and-down scale, they can  
also differ sideways, so to speak,  
just like different kinds of  
animals. A dogfish is a higher  
kind of animal than a jellyfish.  
But no one can say whether it  
is higher or lower than a lobster.  
So with democracies. The  
American and British brands  
are both on about the same level  
of progress towards the ideal;  
but they are very different in  
their organisation.

### Class System

The chief difference lies in the  
British class system. Of course, in  
the United States, colour and na-  
tionality take the place of class, to  
a certain degree. On the whole,  
negroes and recent immigrants get  
fewer opportunities, in the same  
sort of way as the working classes  
in Britain get fewer opportunities.  
It is, of course, also true that, with the  
intense growth of industrialism in

the United States, and with the clos-  
ing of the frontier, a new class  
system, based mainly on money, but  
in part (in the East) on ancestry, is  
beginning to grow up. But the  
British class system is much more  
rigid, and it is also historically in-  
grained, being a gradual evolution  
from the feudal system centuries  
back. In fact, the development of  
British society and institutions has  
almost always been gradual. It was  
this organic quality which Edmund  
Burke defended so eloquently against  
the theorists who wanted to imitate  
the French Revolution by making a  
clean sweep and starting again from  
as near scratch as possible.

Please don't think that I am try-  
ing to make out that the British class  
system is the best way, or even a  
good way, of organising a democracy.  
All I am concerned with is to try to  
make it clear that it isn't incompati-  
ble with a reasonable amount of de-  
mocracy (and also with reasonably  
rapid progress towards more and  
better democracy) and that it has  
still and has had in the past quite  
a lot of merits—orderliness and a  
sense that everyone has a job of  
work to do for the community; the  
idea among the more fortunate of  
service; a very considerable amount  
of freedom within the boundaries set  
by the system; sufficient fluidity to  
give talent a reasonable chance to  
rise, and to allow new classes, as  
they became important, to take their  
share of leadership and responsi-  
bility; plenty of opportunity for people  
to take part in their own local  
government; and still more oppor-  
tunity for them to form voluntary  
associations to look after their own  
interests. This is a very important  
aspect of Democracy; for, to quote  
again from Burke, "To be attached  
to the Subdivision, to love the little  
patron, is the first principle (the  
germs as it were) of public affec-  
tions."

### The Crown

About the monarchy, I needn't say  
much. Everyone should, I hope,  
even in the republican United States,  
realise that being a king means  
something very different to George  
VI from what it did to George III.  
The British King is no longer an  
Autocrat, and indeed has lost almost  
every vestige of political power. He  
is now in one sense only a symbol  
of the unity of the nation, and of the  
Empire. But symbols can be very  
important, and our twentieth century  
kings are very active, hardworking,  
and useful members of the commu-  
nity, focussing loyalties, giving the  
necessary personal touch to the vast  
impersonal machinery of a modern  
state, and infinitely more democratic  
than the Fuehrers or the Dukes, with  
their bodyguards and their pomp. The  
American President, too, is a demo-  
cratic personal head, but Presidents  
are also members of political parties,  
and some of the smoke and powder  
of politics inevitably hangs around  
them.

There is naturally another side to  
the picture. The traditional side of  
monarchy can be overdone, and may  
make its ritual too much a survival  
of the Coronation ceremonies. It is  
difficult for the existence of a Court  
not to encourage a certain not very  
desirable snobbery. Certain tradi-  
tional vested interests may manage to  
entrench themselves under the shel-  
tering wing of monarchy.

Similarly with the British class  
system. It undoubtedly stimulates  
snobbery. Many among the privi-  
leged classes come to take their

privileged position for granted, and  
rather forget their obligations of  
service. In small communities like  
the village, the local bigwigs may  
easily become petty tyrants instead of  
leaders or public servants. The fear of  
losing privileges consciously or un-  
consciously may generate hostility or  
overbearingness towards the so-  
called lower classes, while conversely  
jealousy may make the under-  
privileged bitter and resentful. Most  
important of all, the class system  
does mean a considerable deprivation  
of equal opportunity; and this is a  
very real negation of the democratic  
ideal.

### Defects

All the same, British democracy  
manages to work reasonably well, in  
spite of obvious and numerous de-  
fects. The best proof of that is that  
our system has, in the last hundred  
years, become more, and not less, de-  
mocratic—in spite of all the undemo-  
cratic handicaps it has inherited  
from the past, and all the new anti-  
democratic burdens that the insesate  
faulx period managed to pile on its  
back.

Democracy means something real  
to the average Englishman to-day.  
First, Britain is politically democra-  
tic. There is real universal suffrage.  
We have never had any anti-demo-  
cratic organisation so powerful as the  
Ku-Klux Klan during its brief but  
unenviable prominence, nor any po-  
litical machines so ruthless and cor-  
rupt as those of certain American  
States, or as Tammany in its bad old  
days.

Our local government has on the  
whole been in the hands of local  
people, duly elected to represent the  
balance of local interests; the small  
political boss, with his inevitable  
atmosphere of graft, has never played  
so prominent a role here as in  
parts of the U.S.A. And our local  
government is largely in the hands  
of working people. The mayor of a  
small city, or a member of a Borough  
Council, is just as likely to be a  
working man as an aristocrat, or a  
rich merchant, or a business man.

### Britain's Tradition

Britain's legal system is reason-  
ably democratic. The high cost of  
going to law is its only serious  
handicap. There has been very  
little corruption, among either judges  
or police, which is more than some  
regions in the United States used to  
be able to say of themselves; and  
racketeering has never been able to  
become a major scandal in this  
country. Our Civil Service is ap-  
pointed by the democratic system  
of examination; the undemocratic  
"spoils system" has never played the  
part it has in the United States.  
There we must remember that Brit-  
ain was a pioneer of religious free-  
dom, as well as of political freedom.  
The growth of nonconformity, with  
its myriads of active, independent,  
and earnest congregations, played a  
great part in encouraging indepen-  
dence and all kinds of crusading  
movements. Democracy can come  
alive in various ways, and one of  
them is by having a sense of mission  
about various democratic ideals. The  
British anti-slavery movement was  
a notable example of this.

This Protestant tradition of inde-  
pendence also found embodiment in  
all sorts of organisations for self-  
help. Our British Trade Unions, our  
innumerable Friendly Societies with

their mutual insurance schemes, and  
later, our Co-operative Movement,  
all came into being as vigorous ex-  
pressions of British democracy. Free-  
speech and opinion are as free with  
us as in any country in the world.  
In its labour relations, Britain has  
on the whole been more democratic  
than the United States. Our strikes  
have never been marred by such  
violence as in America, nor turned  
into miniature civil wars; and we  
have not suffered so much from  
illegal or extra-legal vigilante or-  
ganisations. Collective bargaining  
and political trade unionism are  
among the useful machinery by  
which British democracy has come  
to express itself.

As regards education, elementary  
education is free and universal,  
secondary education is now cheap  
and of high standard, and, after  
many years, university education has  
become practically thoroughly de-  
mocratised. Voluntary effort is very  
prominent in this field and works on  
the whole in a democratic direction.  
It has resulted in the extreme variety  
and the freedom from regimented  
uniformity which our educational  
system enjoys, and which partly  
compensates for its class-structure.

We still have great inequality of  
wealth, though our taxation de-  
stroys a considerably greater amount  
of that inequality than does yours  
in America; and the remarkable  
growth of our social services ensures  
that nobody shall fall below a cer-  
tain minimum standard of life, that  
unemployment shall not spell  
destitution, and that the stigma  
of receiving charity or poor relief  
has been now replaced by pensions  
and other benefits which men and  
women can accept as rights without  
any loss of self-respect.

### Sense Of Freedom

Finally, British democracy in its  
imperial aspect has made one great  
invention—that of the Common-  
wealth of free and equal Dominions,  
bound together by common values  
and ideas instead of by compulsion  
or even by a formal constitution.

So I think it is fair to say that  
the average Englishman has had the  
sense of being reasonably free to do  
and say what he likes, of being able  
to express his political views freely  
and fairly effectively, of being free  
to organise with others to stand up  
for his rights and interests, of be-  
longing to a country which on the  
whole has consistently stood for  
freedom, of being given a reasonable  
opportunity to make something  
worth while out of his individual  
life. And that is a real form of de-  
mocracy, if very far from a perfect  
one.

Of late years that sense has been  
somewhat shaken by economic in-  
security and the threat of war loom-  
ing over from Europe. But the  
Englishman is now very much deter-  
mined that the freedoms and oppor-  
tunities he has achieved in the past  
shall not be lost; and this is another  
expression of the democratic spirit.

## Independent Air Force For U. S.

WASHINGTON, June 30  
(UP).—Major Alexander P. de  
Seversky, noted flier and plane  
designer, has reiterated his  
warning that the United States  
must create an air force inde-  
pendent of both the army and  
navy "if we wish to survive as a  
nation."

He spoke during an "Ameri-  
can forum of the air" radio de-  
bate in opposition to Representa-  
tives Melvin J. Maas, Republi-  
can, Minnesota, ranking  
minority member of the House  
Naval Affairs Committee, and  
Ed Gossett, Democrat, Texas.  
Modern warfare, Seversky said,  
has been "completely revolutionised"  
by air power, and no surface opera-  
tions now are possible unless control  
of the air is first obtained.  
"In any military action—on land  
or sea, across a channel or an ocean  
—the first essential is to drive hostile  
aircraft from the skies overhead,"  
he said.

### Fearful Responsibility

"A separate air power, independent  
of the older military services, is in-  
dispensable in this day and age...  
those who insist on the illogical and  
utterly childish division of American  
air power into two artificial segments  
are assuming a fearful responsibility  
before the judgment of history."  
"Air power must be free, now,  
before our programme of national  
defence has congealed in a wrong  
and backward pattern. It must be  
freed from the bondage of the older  
services—freed to become the true,  
untrammeled air power which we  
must possess if we wish to survive  
as a nation."

### U.S. Problem

"Ninety percent of the military  
problem of the United States in the  
initial, critical stages of a naval  
war is just as distinct from  
army aviation as the navy is itself  
distinct from the army."  
"If 90 percent of our military prob-  
lem is naval, then it stands to reason  
that the same amount of our  
aviation problem is naval aviation."  
Gossett contended that the war has  
demonstrated the "impracticability"  
of a separate air force, declaring that  
Great Britain early in the war "paid  
dearly because the Royal Air Force  
was unable or unwilling to co-  
operate with either the army or  
navy."

"To strengthen the army," he  
continued, "the British were com-  
pelled to establish in the R.A.F. a  
new command known as the Army  
Co-operation Command. To streng-  
then the Navy, the British were com-  
pelled to create the R.A.F. the  
First Air Arm and turn it over to the  
Admiralty."

### GRIN AND BEAR IT

By Lichty



"The strawberry tarts aren't any good—I had seven and I  
oughta know!"



# VICHY TO WRITE NEW CONSTITUTION

## Darlan Appoints Jurists

VICHY, June 19 (UP).—Admiral Jean Darlan to-day designated 20 jurists, parliamentarians and technicians to write a new constitution for France.

The laborious work will be formally started on July 8, and it is expected many months will be needed to finish the job. The 20 drafters form a committee.

When the constitution is drafted it will be submitted to Chief of State Marshal Henri Petain, who can either remodel it or impose it by decree, in succession to the 1875 constitution of the Third Republic which existed until the collapse of the French government in Bordeaux in June of last year.

The forthcoming constitution will fix the form of government, but it was believed unlikely the drafters would follow the general trend of European reforms and abandon the principle of parliamentary democracy in favour of a social and national republic with a strong central authority and only a consultative assembly.

**Monarchy Not Favoured.**—Restoration of the monarchy did not appear possible although there already were three candidates: Prince Napoleon, who is supported by Bonapartists and who is self-exiled along Lake Geneva, Count Henri of Paris, new head of the House of Orleans, who lives on the family estate in Spanish Morocco, and Prince Felix de Bourbon-Parma, brother of the former Empress Zita of Austria, candidate of the old branch of the Bourbon family.

Minister of Justice Joseph Barthélemy was named chairman of the constitution committee. The members included three former senators, Jacques Bardoux, Manuel Fournet and Jean Valadier, and two former deputies, Jean Mistler and Jean Le Cour de Grandmaison. The jurist members of the committee included five noted law professors. The French empire, organized labour and war veterans were represented in the committee by Jules Brevie, who holds the rank of governor general of the colonies, René Bard, secretary of the Members Federation, and Francis Valentin, president of the new French Legion, respectively.

## Army Answer To Panzers

### New Gun-Howitzer

The British 25-pounder gun-howitzer, the latest equipment of the Field Artillery, is being used in war for the first time. According to reports received from the present theatre of operations, it has caused great destruction among enemy armoured formations.

This gun, compared with the equipment used in the last war, has a longer range, greater fire power and a higher rate of mobility. Its adoption necessitated a large-scale re-organization of the Royal Regiment.

As its name implies, the new weapon can be employed either as gun or howitzer. This enabled the authorities to reduce the types in use. The 25-pounder replaced the 18-pounder, and removed from the list of Service weapons the 13-pounder of the R.H.A.

## War Has Not Hit Nation's Health

Three out of every four people in this country think their health now is as good or better than it was before the war.

This is shown by a recent Gallup Survey. The question was: "Do you consider that your health is now as good as, better than, or worse than, before the war?"

60% said ..... As good

11% said ..... Better

19% said ..... Worse

4% said ..... Don't Know

## Axis Trying To Embarrass

### Busy In Mexico

Further details of the spread of Axis propaganda in Mexico and the penetration of the country by German "technicians" have reached London.

This campaign has been combined with attempts to create trouble between the United States and Mexico. One Axis inspired report, which was widely circulated, was that plans were in existence in the United States for the establishment of a republic in Lower California and for detaching the northern States from Mexico. An anti-Semitic campaign has also been reported.

This has led to increased vigilance by the Mexican Government over foreigners.

According to a Press report, about 400 Germans are believed to have entered Mexico during the first year of the war. Many were salesmen, technicians and professional men.

## BBC Ban On Comedian

Sydney Howard, the comedian, has been barred from broadcasting for six months.

He said something over the air that he should not have done.

"Sydney is not worrying," his wife told a reporter, "he is far too busy on a new show."

"I think the trouble must have arisen over a gag inserted in place of a story censored from the original script."

"My husband did not know about this until it was very late. He had used it at many charity concerts, at the last moment."

The B.B.C. refused to state what it was they did not like in Mr. Howard's broadcast.

"Our standard is that nothing should be broadcast that is objectionable to the reasonable ear," said an official.

"Our own staff and letters from listeners are our guide."

## U.S. Supplies For China War

TOKYO, July 1 (Reuter).—Fifty aircraft, quantities of steel, lead, copper, explosives, trucks and other war materials for Chungking have been landed from American steamers at Rangoon, says "Domei."

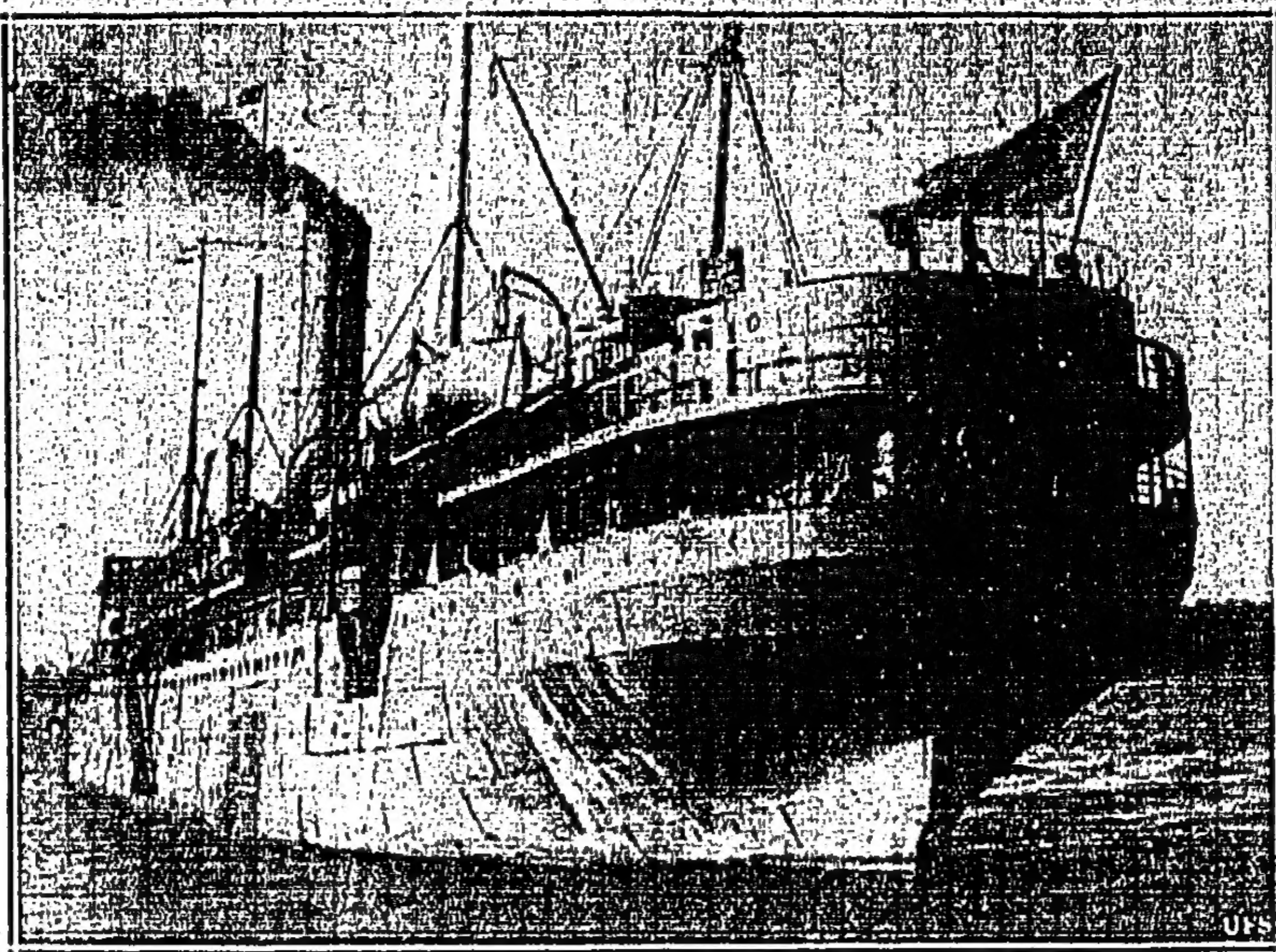
It is also reported that the United States will send engineers and materials to remodel the Burma Road for the purpose of tripling its present capacity.

## Cod Liver Oil Dearth Filled

OTTAWA, May 21.—Canada now produces all her domestic requirements of cod liver oil and is able to export a small quantity, Labour Minister Norman McLaughlin told the House of Commons.

He gave credit for this accomplishment to the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

Before the war, 8 per cent of the cod liver oil used in Canada had been imported from Great Britain and Norway. Immediately after the war started Great Britain stopped exporting and a year ago, when Norway was conquered, that source also disappeared.



SHIP SUNK—This is the Egyptian liner Zamzam, sunk on way to Cape Town, en route from Pernambuco, Brazil. Above picture was taken before she left New York, March 20. Aboard were 138 Americans, 35 of them children. Germans reported passengers were safe.

# Generosity Of Philippines Will Mean Saving Many In China

The salvation of millions of homeless, helpless and hungry Chinese will depend to a great extent on the generosity of the people of the Philippines, declared Mrs Francis Sayre in a radio address last week over station KZRH in connection with the Chinese Industrial Co-operatives' drive for funds.

The basic facts presented by Mrs Sayre are these: Five to seven U.S. dollars, or P10 to P14, will give one Chinese worker employment, take him and his dependents permanently off the relief rolls.

The whole idea is based upon the sound economic principle of cooperative production. The money which makes it possible to establish these co-operatives is given as a loan by the national committee in Hongkong. These loans are repaid with nominal interest from the earnings of the co-operatives. When they are repaid, the money is assigned to still another project. The funds of the co-operatives thus become self-perpetuating in time.

## Many More Required

Mrs Sayre pointed out that vast areas of China have already been opened to industrial production along simple lines, and that there are several thousand units now operating in China, but that many more are required.

"These units include co-operatives for the tanning of leather, for weaving, spinning, knitting, flour milling, making of soap, candles, matches and leather goods, building small boats, and operating machine shops. In various CIC shops they are making shoes and blankets for the army, bandages for the wounded, artificial limbs for cripples. All this is helping to keep their nation alive by independent methods based upon native industry instead of becoming totally dependent, and perhaps helplessly so, upon products from abroad."

She said that the heroic work now being performed by this organization have been confirmed by Nelson Johnson, Henry Lucas, Rev. Alvey, Evans, Carlson and Edgar Snow—intelligent men who have had first hand information and who have also visited the Philippines.

## Many Activities

Mrs Sayre described the fields of reconstruction undertaken by the co-operatives—schools for war orphans, weaving shops for refugee women, engineering schools for young men, printing shops for crippled soldiers, and every manner of shop which can give employment to disabled men and wandering homeless people who have been swept from their native environment.

The High Commissioner's wife asserted that the co-operative movement is one of the most important things being done in and for China to-day. She said that it is the aim and purpose of the sponsors of the co-operative plan to establish "at

least 30,000 co-operatives throughout China."

## Money Is Needed

She summarized in one sentence the difficulty facing the "Aid China" policy to-day: Only capital is required. "There are plenty of raw materials," she said, "plenty of skilled workers."

"What is needed," she stated, "is the dollar or the peso." Mrs Sayre revealed that every dollar received is put to work at once; everything produced, sold immediately.

In conclusion she said: "The Philippine committee for the CIC has done splendid pioneer work in arousing interest in this project and is sending substantial support whenever possible. In the present drive for funds it is hoped the Philippines will give generously. Let us all do our utmost to contribute to this truly democratic experiment which is giving a new life to China."

## To Clean Up Badlands

SHANGHAI, June 30 (International).—Gambling activities in the western districts in Shanghai-known "Badlands" under Nanjing control soared to new heights, when the gambling houses defied the order of Mayor Chen Kung-po to close them.

Police Commissioner C. C. Pan of the Western District has been unable to close the gambling joints despite many threats. It is said that he has left for Nanjing to seek the help of Wang Ching-wei, who is expected to secure the intervention of the Japanese gendarmes in Shanghai to stamp out the unlawful resorts.

## Battle Of Britain In Braille

THE "Battle of Britain," the best-seller accounts of the air defence of this country last autumn, now published in text and in pictorial form, is finding its way all over the world. Extensive arrangements have been made for the distribution of the "picture" edition. An edition in Braille is being prepared.

# Resume Of Kwangtung Raids And Defences

WAIYEUNG, June 30 (Wah Kiu Yat Po).—Anti-Soviet posters have been issued by pro-Japanese troops supporting Wang Ching-wei at Shumchun and Namtau, chief towns of Po On district during the last week-end, according to reliable reports from Shumchun.

The pro-Japanese troops organized a big demonstration against Communism and Soviet Russia which was held at Shumchun and many Chinese peasants were forced to take part. In all of Shumchun's streets anti-Soviet posters have been hung for the first time since the conclusion of the Japanese-Soviet neutrality pact.

The statement on the Sunwui Chungshan border released hundreds of Japanese troops who were sent there from Shumchun and Namtau early this month, since last week many of these troops have returned to Shumchun. The returned troops are seen engaged in reconstructing defences between Shataukok and Shumchun.

**Bias Bay**—A report from Tai Peng City off the Bias Bay coast said that Chinese troops on June 23 taking advantage of the absence of the majority of the

Japanese troops made a surprise attack on Japanese warehouses, munition depots and unoccupied barracks. The small Japanese garrison of about fifty men suffered heavy losses and part of the Japanese wharf and warehouses were destroyed.

In connection with the invasion of Shumchun harbour in the Weihoi district, East Kwangtung, it is reported that the Japanese got away with a considerable quantity of cereals, metals and salt, which were removed to warships during the withdrawal from the coast early last week.

Numerous fishing boats which the Japanese suspected of have been engaged in assisting the Chinese Government in transportation work were also attacked and 34 of them were destroyed.

The few Japanese warships off Kishat Bay have also left and a hull now prevails on the East Kwangtung coast.

## HINSLEY QUOTES POPE TO M. P.

LONDON, June 30 (Reuter). In answer to a Catholic Member of Parliament, Cardinal Hinsley has written as follows:

"Two encyclicals of Pius XI, 'Divini Redemptoris' against atheistic Communism, and 'Mit Brennender Sorge' against Nazism stated fully and clearly the Catholic condemnation of both these movements."

"Our country, with our Allies, is fighting against an immediate Nazi attempt to subjugate Europe. No one who knows how anti-Christian the ideas and practices of the Nazis are will for one moment be deceived by Hitler's latest pose as a champion of European civilisation or think that it has become in any way less vital to resist his attempt to enslave the continent."

## Three New U. S. Naval Bases

WASHINGTON, June 30 (Reuter).—Three additional off-shore United States naval bases are to be established, according to an announcement by the United States Secretary of the Navy, Colonel Frank Knox, to-day.

They will be in mid-Pacific, in the Aleutian Island (Alaska) area and in the Caribbean.

The first will be established at Midway Island on August 1, the second at Dutch Harbour, Amnknak Island (Alaska) on September 1, and the third at Carenage Bay, Trinidad (five miles from port of Spain) on August 1.

## German All-Front Communique

### Attacks On Convoys

LONDON, June 30 (Reuter).—A German High Command communique states:

"As already reported by a special announcement, our troops advancing in Galicia have taken Lwow (Lemberg)."

"In the centre of the army front, the ring has been tightened round the surrounded Soviet Russian armies."

"On the coast, Libau has been captured."

"In the sea war against Britain, U-boats in a renewed attack against the enemy's convoys mentioned in the High Command communique of June 29 have sunk another five ships, aggregating 25,400 tons, including an auxiliary cruiser. As a result, the success of this U-boat operation has been increased to 90,100 tons."

## Off Yarmouth

"Bombers last night sank off Yarmouth, three merchant ships totalling 23,000 tons, including a large transport in convoy."

"Further air attacks during last night were directed against harbour installations on the Humber."

"During the night of June 29, the enemy dropped high explosive and incendiary bombs in the coastal regions of Northern Germany, mainly on the residential quarters of Hamburg and Bremen. The civilian population suffered a few casualties in dead and wounded. Buildings were damaged."

"Night fighters and anti-aircraft artillery were again successful in their defence against this British attack from the air. Between them they shot down 12 of the attacking British bombers."

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"The ring? Oh, wait a minute. Ring. Here it is. No. Confound it. Where is it? Could have sworn it was in this pocket."

"You will find it nestling cozily in the bottom right-hand waistcoat pocket."

"Oh yes. Of course. So it is. Ha! Ha! Funny if I lost it. Yes. I say—let's go over this business once more. Now what do I do when..."

"My dear Peter, look at your tie. Pull yourself together. Remember, I'm the man who's going to be married, not you."

"Oh. Are you? I mean yes—of course. Fact is, old boy, I'm in a rather weak state. That celebra-

tion of yours last night. Oh my poor head. I'm sure I won't be able to squeeze it into that torched topper."

"If you'd only taken my advice last night and stuck to gin and Rose's."

"Rose's? Oh yes. For the bride-maids. I thought you said they were to be carnations."

"Rose's Lime Juice, blackhead! Prevents hangovers. Therapeutic action. I wish I'd rammed a quart of it down your silly throat. Next time I get married, Peter, remember—you stick to gin and Rose's the night before."

"Oh yes. Thanks for the tip. I will. I say—Charles—where did I put that ring? I could have sworn..."



# Brewers Have Splendid Week-end

## Beat South China And Engineers With Ease

### 40 Runs Scored From 31 Hits In Two Matches

(By "Ball Fan")

Rolling out the beer-barrel blues with tremendous run-scoring momentum, H.B.'s "gulp gulping" Brewers crashed through with successive overwhelming wins in their steady dash to the top, taking the hapless South China red and blue men 22-0, and coming back on Sunday to sizzle in with an 18-2 triumph over the Royal Engineers.

Behind the steady twirling of iron man Al "spectacles" Lau, Chung Hwa's fighting Maroons took their second successive extra inning victory of the season, pushing through to an 8-7 "see-saw, up and down" win over the Hongkong Baseball Club.

THE season's opening typhoon roar played havoc with the Mindanno vs. H.K.B.C. tilt, as umpire Welfie Welford called the game at the end of the 4th frame after the terrific M had garnered a 7-2 lead behind Ski Powlowski's ferber ball hurling.

PUSHING across twelve tallies in a punch-scoring 1st inning, the beer belching Brewers had C. B. Wong's South China crew clinging tightly "behind the eight ball" sign.

Rookie pitcher Gerry Gosano, in his first start of the season, showed plenty of big time class with his speed ball special, in limiting the Caroline Hill ball chasers to one hit in four stanzas. The young beer hurler developed a fast, accurate, and powerful right arm, and Dave Leonard took over the mound for the last three innings.

The pennant-labelled Brewmen pounded Chinese hurlers Ernie Moy and P. I. Lau for seventeen solid safeties to cross the platter in every inning. Doubles were clouded by big Joe Bowen and the "pressure kid" Baby Abbas, while Dave Leonard's smashing circuit drive to deep left in the 6th, featured the heavy Brewer slugging attack.

South China's lone bingle of the fray came in the 3rd frame with one out, when outfielder Dave "Dopey" Lo drove one of Gerry Gosano's fast balls to short centre for a clean single. The "Dopey" took second on a wild leave, but faded out on the key-stoning bag as Ernie Moy whiffed and Cecil Winglee grounded to shortstop for the third out.

GRANDPA Leung's pinch-clutch single in the 9th frame brought Morocco Chan, who had walked, flashing across the pan with the "tell-tale" tally, to give the fighting Chinese Maroons their second win of the season, an 8-7 victory over H.K.B.C.'s marauding Mohawks.

For the second straight time, this grand old man from the north has broken up an extra stanza ball game "a la Jimmy Riddle", and his timely clutch-clubbing since the start of the season has been the only shining spark on the weak Chung Hwa batting attack.

The Leungmen carried a 3-1 lead into the 3rd frame, when P. F. Choy, Forrest Long and Morocco Chan tore across the platter with three precious tallies in the initial inning, but the Five Nation Mohawks squared the count on Waggoner's driving double, a walk, a wild throw and Bernie Johnson's single.

The Maroons again crept through with a two run lead in the 5th, but the Ironquits Indians came back to crash past with a four run splurge which seemed just about enough to take the old ball game. However Mohawk manager Chuck Waggoner pulled a fast one, on the gas-house mob, when he yanked regulars Finky Higgins, Doc Mollen and Dan Fittinghoff, in the ap-



Ma Nai-kong, the South China short-stop, was one of Gerry Gosano's victims in the match in which the Hongkong Brewers won by 22-0 on Saturday. O. el Arculli is the H.B. catcher.—Ming Yuen.

### Week-end Stars

Baby Abbas and Gerry Gosano, H. B. Beer—The "pressure kid" himself, clouded five solid bingles for a perfect day with the slugging wand, tore across the platter with three tallies and drove in four runs; latter displayed a fast ball in his first mound effort of the season and added four runs to the big Brewer total.

Grandpa Leung and Al Lau, Chung Hwa Maroons—Former drove in the winning run with a slugging single in the 9th inning and sparked the Chinese Maroons to a brilliant victory; latter hurled steadily ball to take his second extra session tilt of the season.

Dave Leonard and Jindo Hussein, H. B. Beer—Former led the Brewer attack against the Sappers with three bingles, dashed past the plate with four runs and drove in two more for good measure; latter played terpsichorean ball at first base and came home with two confident tallies.

proved "basketball" style, and replaced red-headed Bernie Johnson on the mound.

The Chinese Maroons again tied up the ball game in the last of the 7th with two victory-lagged tallies; Bill Chang crossing the plate with the first one, on Morocco Chan's single to left. The "Morocco boy" stole second, took third on a close, argument-infested play, and made a perfect steal to the platter before twirler Den Cray could finish off with his mechanical wind-up on the hillcock.

In pulling through with their second straight drawn out win, the Chung Hwa gars again showed real weakness with the willowed bluebon, garnering three measly hits—in an insignificant battling show.

THE punch-slugging beermen from Brewerville made it a double display of might, with an 18-2 "leisure" win over the Royal Engineers.

Taking a four run "startling lead" in the 2nd inning, the red-hot Brewers went to town with five more tallies in the next frame to clear all before them, in their big-scoring win.

Sapper moundsman Mickey Sarsfield and Artie Shaw were given a rough riding as the Beer Barrel Belchers connected for fourteen run-making bingles. Outfielder Lonnie Cork took a bad spill in the 3rd stanza when he landed in the far off drain after a desperate try for Oscar Arculli's long foul hoist.

The game little outfielder was taken to the hospital in a dazed condition.

The Engineers fooled the "shutout yelpers" in the 6th canto with two run, last effort outburst when Artie Shaw dashed across the pan on Jim Foley's slugging single, and Pete Fox chucked up another marker on Beerman George Souza's error.

Hamlin's Sappers played listless ball in taking this big loss and could only gush through with five scattered

## Death Of Well-known Golfers At Home

LONDON.—Two famous figures have passed away recently and both had their sporting activities run on parallel lines. Major Cecil K. Hutchison and Mr W. Herbert Fowler were first-class golfers, excellent cricketers and yet will best be remembered, perhaps, for their skill as golf course architects.

Hutchison passed away, after a short illness, in a London nursing home at the age of 64. Mr Fowler died, after a lengthy illness, also in London, at the age of 83. The former played for Scotland against England at golf from 1904 to 1912 while, though twenty years older, Mr Fowler was assisting England in about the same time.

### Prisoner Last War

MAJOR Hutchison, who reached the amateur championship final in 1909, was a prisoner in the last war when he was in the Coldstream Guards.

He was best known to the present generation as a golf course architect but in former days was a brilliant golfer and a cricketer.

In fact it is said that he once hit a century and, on the same day, went on to Woking golf course to win a competition. Such a performance explodes the idea that two such games cannot be mixed.

Any overseas golfer who has visited Glenageary will have played on a course which must remain as an example of Maj. Hutchison's skill. Perhaps he would best like to be remembered for the course which he planned in Switzerland, while a prisoner, and which proved such a boon to other British soldiers in a plight similar to his own.

### Ex-International

MR Fowler, though 20 years older, was also playing International golf nearly forty years ago and appeared in England teams in 1903, 1905.

In addition he won many scratch awards at some of the best known clubs, and also played cricket for the M.C.C. and Somerset.

It was a golf course architect that he will be chiefly remembered, however, and Walton Heath (Surrey) which has seen so many famous matches, notably the International fourballer, Bobby Locke and S. Brews (S. Africa) versus Henry Cotton and Reg. Whitcombe (Great

blows off straight ball tosser Madsen Arculli.

The Beer Brewers rounded off a two game weekend triumph in sensational fashion, tallying a total of forty runs in the double win, and crashing out a combined, grand slam thirty-one hits, to head up-wards in the league race as dead-on favourites.

## "CASEY AT THE BAT"

Baseball's Immortal Poem

"CASEY AT THE BAT" is the immortal poem of baseball. It has been recited by every generation of baseball fan since it was penned by Ernest Thayer, a Harvard student. It first appeared in the San Francisco Examiner in 1889.

DeWolf Hopper recited the poem thousands of times on the stage. It was, and still is, after these many years, a favourite with all America. But, with the passing of time, and as others took to reciting the exploits of the mighty Casey, the wording of the poem took on many changes.

These changes are minor in nature—the story remains the same.

A version distributed in the interests of the Baseball Centennial, commemorating the one hundredth birthday of the national pastime is reprinted for those who care to recall the treasured lines:

It looked extremely rocky for the Mudville nine that day:

The score stood two to four, with but an inning left to play;

So when Casey died at second; and Burrows did the same,

A pallor wreathed the features of the patrons of the game.

A straggling few got up to go, leaving there the rest.

With that hope which springs eternal within the human breast,

For they thought, "If only Casey could get a whack at that,"

They'd put up even money now with Casey at the bat.

But Finn preceded Casey, and like-wise so did Blake,

And the former was a puddin', and the latter was a fake;

So when the stricken multitude a death-like silence saw,

For there seemed but little chance of Casey getting to the bat.

Then from the gladdened multitude went up a joyous yell:

It rumbled in the mountain tops, it rattled in the dell,

It shook upon the hillside and rebounded on the flat,

For Casey, mighty Casey, was advancing to the bat.

There was ease in Casey's manner as he stepped into his place,

There was pride in Casey's bearing and a smile on Casey's face;

And when, responding to the cheers, he lightly doffed his hat,

No stranger in the crowd could doubt 'twas Casey at the bat.

Ten thousand eyes were on him as he rubbed his hands with dirt,

Ten thousand hands applauded as he wiped them on his shirt;

Then, when the writhing pitcher ground the ball into his hip,

Defiance gleamed in Casey's eye, a sneer curled Casey's lip.

And now the leather-covered sphere came hurtling through the air,

And Casey stood a-watchin' it in mighty grandeur there;

Close by the sturdy batsman the ball unheeded sped,

"That ain't my style," said Casey. "Strike one," the umpire said.

From the benches, black with people, there went up a muffled roar,

Like the beating of storm waves on the stern and distant shore.

"Kill him! Kill the umpire!" shouted someone in the stand,

And it's likely they'd have killed him had not Casey raised his hand.

With a smile of Christian charity great Casey's visage shone;

He stilled the rising tumult, he bade the game go on;

He signalled to the pitcher, and once more the spheroid flew.

But Casey still ignored it, and the umpire said, "Strike two."

"Fraud!" cried the maddened thousands, and the echo answered, "Fraud!"

But one scornful look from Casey and the audience was awed;

They saw his face grow stern and cold, they saw his muscles strain,

And they knew that Casey wouldn't let the ball go by again.

The sneer is gone from Casey's lips, his teeth are clenched in hate;

He pounds with cruel vengeance his bat upon the plate;

And now the pitcher holds the ball, and now he lets it go,

And now the air is shattered by the force of Casey's blow.

Oh, somewhere in this favoured land the sun is shining bright,

The band is playing somewhere and somewhere hearts are light,

And somewhere men are laughing and somewhere children shout,

But there is no joy in Mudville; mighty Casey has struck out!

## Bill Smith Breaks 5th World Mark

HONOLULU, May 10.—For the fifth time in little more than a week, Bill Smith, Jr., Hawaii's 16-year-old swimming find, turned up to-day with a world record-bettering performance.

Smith bested Otto Jarels, from Chicago's Tower Club, by six yards in a 220-yard freestyle race, splashing the distance in 2:07.7—two tenths of a second less than the world standard set by Jack Medina of Seattle at Chicago April 12, 1935.

The event climaxed the fourth night of the fifth annual Duke Kahanamoku swimming meet. Paul Herron of Honolulu finished third, and Tom Haynie, of the Detroit Athletic Club, fourth.

## Record Discus Throw By Archie Harris

MINNEAPOLIS.—Archie Harris, big Indiana Negro, tossed the discus 174ft. 1in. recently to better the event's American and all-time Western Conference record in the Big Ten outdoor track and field championships preliminary programme at Minnesota's Memorial Stadium.

Harris' great toss fell only an inch and one-half short of the world mark, held by Willi Schroeder and set in Germany in 1935. The former American star is 173 feet, set by Ken Carpenter of Southern California.

## Eastern Footballers Have Field Day

SYDNEY, June 30 (Reuter).—The touring Eastern footballers had a field day at Wagon to-day, beating the local team by 13 goals to nil.

The second test match will be played on July 5 at Sydney. The Chinese won the first test by 6-4.

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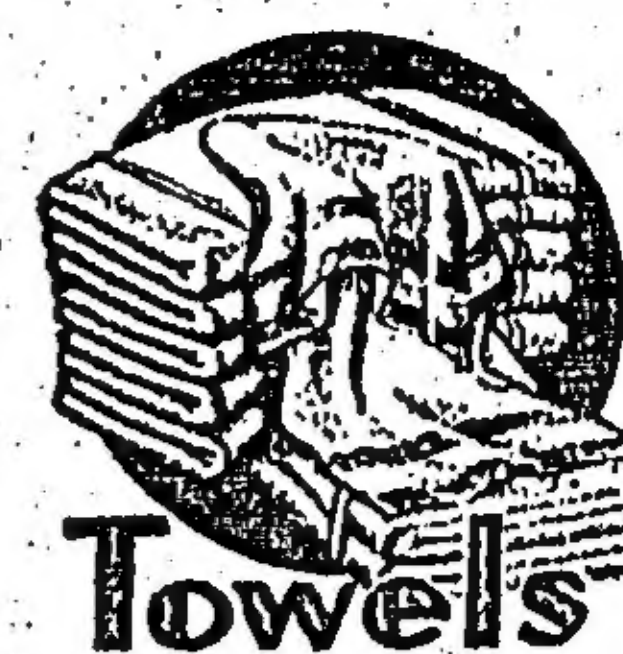
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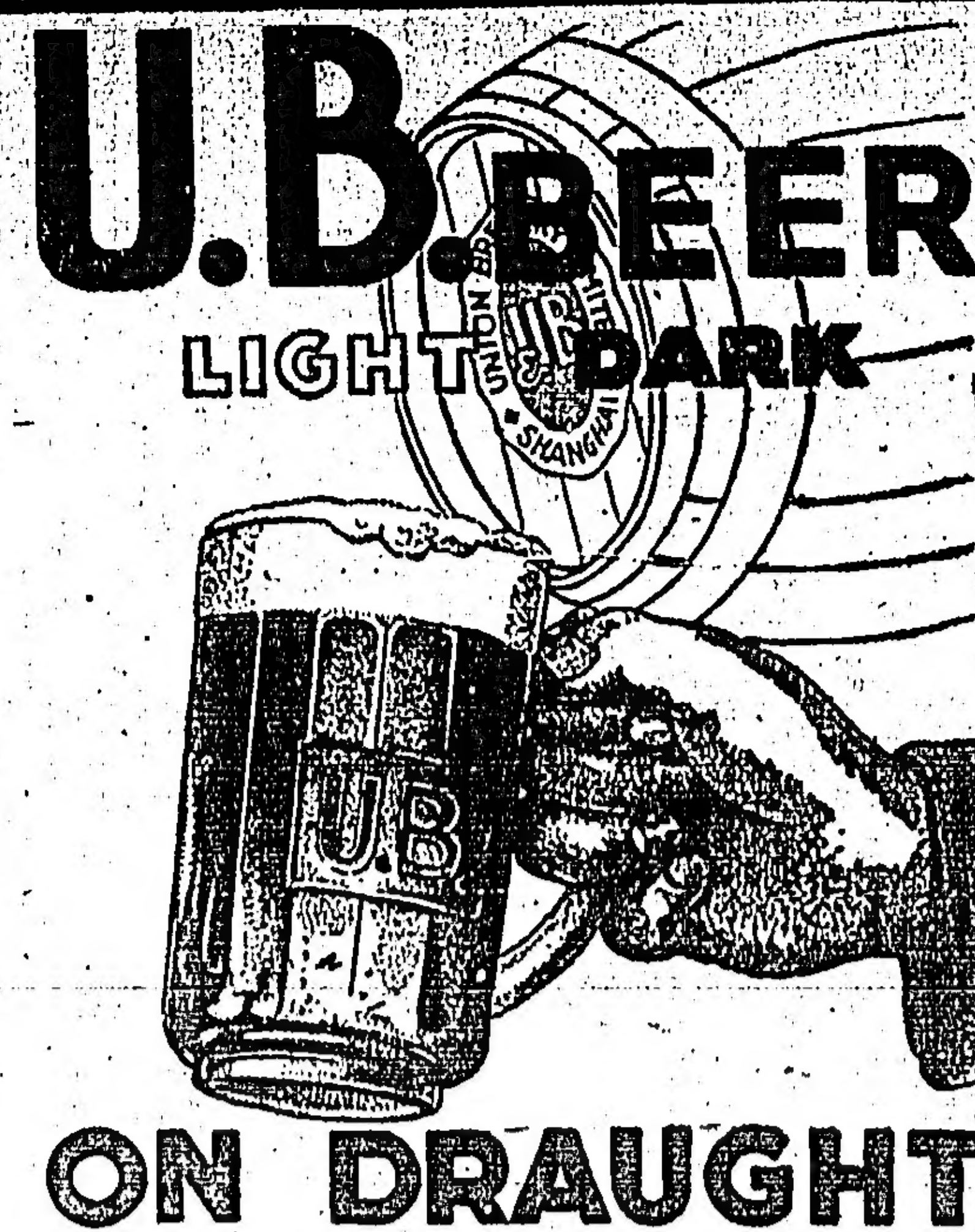
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\* Sanuki Maru (starts from Kobe) Middle of July  
COLOMBO & MADRAS via Singapore

\* Hakodate Maru ..... Monday, 4th Aug.  
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila

Suwa Maru ..... Saturday, 2nd Aug.  
SAIGON

\* Lima Maru ..... Friday, 27th June  
Toyohashi Maru ..... Monday, 21st July

BOMBAY via Singapore & Colombo  
Hakone Maru ..... Monday, 21st July

RANGOON & CALCUTTA via Singapore  
Lima Maru ..... Friday, 27th June

\* Matsumoto Maru ..... Tuesday, 8th July  
Kobe & YOKOHAMA

\* Turuga Maru ..... Monday, 30th June  
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everywhere

## Sun's Influence On Broadcast Reception

Whether or not a listener in any part of the world gets good reception of the BBC short-wave programme is dependent upon conditions prevailing in the ionosphere and upon the solar cycle. An explanation of this, in language which can be understood by the ordinary listener, is given in this article, specially prepared by the BBC's Engineering Division.

The frequencies used for short wave broadcasting have to be chosen with strict regard to the conditions prevailing in the ionosphere over the particular route on which they are to be used. It is in the ionosphere—mainly in that part of it which lies about 100 miles above the earth, and which is known as the F layer—that the waves are refracted or 'bent round', so that they return to earth again at a distant point.

The behaviour of the wave in the ionosphere will depend upon the conditions existing there at the time, as well as upon the frequency used. Briefly, it may be said that if the frequency is too high to suit the prevailing ionosphere conditions, the wave will pass clean through the ionised layers, and will not be bent back to earth at all. On the other hand, if the frequency used is too low, the loss of energy in the layers will be so high that a good signal will reach the receiving end of the circuit only if enormous power is used at the transmitting end.

Hence it is most important that the frequency used be such that the wave will be properly dealt with by the ionised layers, i.e. that it will be well refracted and returned to earth with the minimum loss of energy in the layers. The frequency which is best suited to the prevailing ionosphere conditions is called the 'optimum' frequency.

### Constantly Changing

Conditions in the ionosphere are, however, in a constantly changing state. At any one moment they are different for different latitudes, while at any one point above the world's surface they are subject to three changes of a periodic nature. These are, firstly, a change in conditions from day to night, secondly, a change from season to season, and, thirdly, a change which takes place over a relatively long period of time.

The reason for these changes is that the condition of ionisation—or electrification—of the air in the layers is brought about by the action of the sun. The layers are, in fact, produced mainly by the sun's radiation of ultra violet light. Hence, conditions prevailing at any particular point in the ionosphere will depend, in the main, upon the position of that point relative to the sun, and also upon the state of activity of the sun.

Summarising the daily and seasonal change in working frequencies we have a change from high to low frequencies from day to night, a change from low to still lower frequencies from summer night to winter night, and a change from high to still higher frequencies from summer day to winter day.

### Solar Cycle

In addition to the above changes—which are brought about by the varying position of the sun with regard to any particular point in the ionosphere—there is a further change in conditions brought about by a variation of activity within the sun itself. This is such that periods of maximum activity are reached about every eleven years, with periods of minimum activity about half way between the maxima.

The rise and fall in activity is not quite regular, though it is possible to estimate the degree of activity which will exist some time ahead with a fair amount of accuracy. The degree of solar activity is evidenced by the number of sunspots which appear on the sun's surface, and also by the size of the areas of flocculi, or clouds of gases, which can be observed around the sun.

The point is that the amount of ionising radiation emitted by the sun varies according to its general degree of activity, and therefore it decreases considerably from the maximum to the minimum period of activity in the eleven-year cycle. It is this radiation which produces the layers of the ionosphere, and so the amount of ionisation existing in the layers rises and falls in sympathy with the eleven-year solar cycle. During the year 1937 a period of maximum activity was reached, and since then, the general level of ionisation in the layers has been falling. The next period of minimum activity is expected to occur about 1945, so that ionisation is expected to continue to fall towards that year.

### Lower Frequencies

When ionisation in the layers is low we are obliged to use lower frequencies for short wave communication, so it appears that we shall have to make more use of the lower 'broadcasting' frequencies as year succeeds year until 1945. We must remember, however, that the decrease in working frequency is not a steady one, and that, superimposed upon the gradual fall of ionisation we have the seasonal changes already mentioned.

Actually, there is a far bigger decrease in working frequency as between maximum and minimum periods of activity during the winter day than at any other time, a smaller one during the summer day and summer night, and a still smaller decrease during the winter night.

During last summer the highest daytime frequency suitable for long distance working in Latitude 50 degrees N. was about twelve per cent. lower than it was in the summer of 1937, while the highest night-time frequency was about fourteen per cent. lower.

### How Changes Affect Frequencies

So we have now passed the mid-winter of the third year after the solar maximum, and the use of lower frequencies will have been noted by listeners.

What has been said above about the changes in ionisation, and the consequent change in working frequency, applies mainly to one particular point in the ionosphere. It must be remembered, however, that long transmission routes often pass from day into night or from night into day, and sometimes from mid-winter into midsummer; so that ionosphere conditions will vary widely over the route, and the frequency used must be one that will suit the worst conditions encountered over the whole transmission route.

In the case of very long routes conditions vary so widely at certain times of day and year that it sometimes becomes impossible to communicate over the route, for any frequency which will escape severe loss at one end of the route will not penetrate the ionosphere at the other. Fortunately, this does not apply to many routes, nor at all times and seasons to the others. In fact, such a variety of conditions are encountered over a number of transmission routes that each one has to be separately examined for all seasons and times of day.

## Viscount Is Fined For Blitz Film

NINETY-ONE-YEAR-OLD Viscount Duncedin wanted to show his friends how London was facing the Blitz. So he took his cine-camera and photographed a bombed building.

But he had not got a permit to do this.

As a result the former Secretary for Scotland and Scottish Judge was fined £10, with £5 ss. costs, by the Old-street magistrate.

Lord Duncedin is president of the Institute of Amateur Cinematographers.

"I should be very sorry, indeed," he said, "if it was thought by my pleading guilty—as I will, of course, do—that I had done something which could give the enemy any help."

"I do not know how the enemy could get hold of any photograph from my private collection."

"Wherever there is a raid it is duly proclaimed in the newspapers. In nearly every case there is a picture in the papers taken by staff photographers of the damage which has been done."

### Seen By Warden

It was stated that a warden saw Lord Duncedin photographing a damage building in Chiswell-street, E.C.

When the warden said he would fetch a policeman Lord Duncedin said: "Take this five shillings and say no more about it."

The warden called a policeman. At the same court Allan Gordon Chappelow, aged 21, of North Walls, Winchester—said to be a registered conscientious objector—was fined £20 and £5 ss. costs for a similar offence.

## NOW HE EASILY FILLS HIS QUOTA



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[illegible]